

AMERICAN SCHOLARLY RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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I. Introduction

A. Mission

1. to examine the American experience in developing its scholarly relations with China
2. to determine the relevance of the American experience for Canada

B. Methodology

1. interviews with representatives of American organizations directly or indirectly engaged in scholarly exchanges with China
 - a. Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China
 - b. U.S.-China Education Clearinghouse
 - c. National Committee on U.S.-China Relations
 - d. National Council on U.S.-China Trade
 - e. China Council of the Asia Society
 - f. Joint Committee for Chinese Studies
2. interviews with representatives of funding agencies supportive of scholarly activities related to China
 - a. United States International Communications Agency
 - b. United States State Department
 - c. National Science Foundation
 - d. Ford Foundation

C. Historical Context

1. Stages of Development

It quickly became clear that there have been 3 distinct phases to recent American scholarly relations with China

- a. before 1972 there was minimal scholarly contact between the United States and China
- b. after the Shanghai Communiqué of early 1972 signalled a relaxation of tensions, there was considerable scholar exchange activity, but it tended to be short term, restricted to survey delegations and "unofficial" (i.e. handled by one of the private non-profit China organizations which were so critical during this period - the CSCPRC for example, was undoubtedly the focal point of American scholarly contact with China during this period)
- c. since the normalization of diplomatic relations in late 1978, there has been a remarkable proliferation of scholarly activity between China and the United States
 1. rough estimates put the number of Chinese students and scholars currently resident in the United States

OBJECTIVES

at 7,000-8000 and the number of American students and scholars in China at 300-500

2. it is now ^{Possible} necessary to distinguish 4 levels of Sino-American scholarly interaction
 - 2a. private - a significant number of Chinese students are studying in the United States under private auspices
 - 2b. university-to-university - a recent survey of selected American universities and colleges revealed that there 72 institutions which have completed institutional agreements with at least one Chinese institution; a significant number of students and scholars have come to the United States under these arrangements; a lesser number of American students have gone to China
 - 2c. official - the CSCPRC administers an official exchange programme on behalf of the U.S. government, but it is responsible only for the selection and placement of American students and scholars going to China; the Chinese government retains responsibility for placing its official exchange students (c. 1000 per year) in American institutions
 - 2d. bilateral - since 1979 an increasing number of U.S. government agencies have negotiated bilateral science and technology exchange agreements with their Chinese counterparts
3. the results of this proliferation of exchange mechanisms
 - 3a. some confusion about the differing functions of of various organizations
 - 3b. increased competition for limited funds from both public and private sources
 - 3c. lack of awareness of current development in the China exchange field

It should nevertheless be pointed out that more than one U.S. observer regarded this happy chaos as accurately reflecting the pluralism and individual enterprise that make American society so distinct

D. Presentation

1. this presentation will first sketch out the organization and activities of some of the more relevant U.S. organizations directly or indirectly engaged in scholarly activities in China
2. it will then offer a few brief recommendations on the relevance of the American experience for Canada

II. Profiles of Selected American Organizations with China Programmes

A. Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC)

1. Background

- a) established in 1966 under joint sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS)
- b) goal: to promote contacts between American and Chinese scholars
- c) after 1972 Shanghai Communiqué
 - 1. it became (by its own account) "the primary national organization sponsoring academic exchanges with China"
 - 2. it worked with the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) to facilitate exchange of dozens of scholarly delegations
- d) after normalization of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China (late 1978)
 - 1. CSCPRC developed working relations with other scholarly organizations:
 - 1a. Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
 - 1b. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
 - 1c. State Scientific and Technological Commission
 - 1d. Ministry of Education
 - 2. the nature of its scholarly exchanges diversified
 - 2a. away from survey delegations
 - 2b. to focus on individuals, joint conferences, future planning

2. Organization

- a) the Committee has always been chaired by a scientist of international repute (presently Nobel prize winning Physicist Charles H. Townes)
- b) Vice Chairman was always a China specialist, but this position has recently been abolished as part of a reorganization of the administrative structure
- c) the Committee itself has recently undergone change
 - 1. it used to consist of a broad spectrum of academics including China specialists, scientists and representatives of various scholarly organizations (as many as 20 members, 14 regular/ 6 ex officio)

2. it has now become a working committee:
 - 2a. reduced membership of 10 (5 ex officio/5 regular)
 - 2b. Ex officio members: President, ACLS; President, SSRC; Foreign Secretary, NAS; Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Engineering; Foreign Secretary, Institute of Medicine
 - 2c. Regular Members: Chairman, ACLS/SSRC Joint Committee on China; 1 Academic-at-Large; 3 Programme Committee Chairmen
- d) Programme Committees have been established to supplement the work of the streamlined CSCPRC.
 1. Committee on Advanced Study in China
 - 1a. responsible for administration of the National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China
 - 1b. chaired by China specialist vice-chairman, a scientist
 - 1c. 2/3 academics in Chinese Studies (social science/humanities)
 - 1d. 1/3 scientists
 2. Science and Engineering Panel
 - 2a. responsible for administration of all science activities except the National Program (see below)
 - 2b. chaired by a scientist
 - 2c. composed completely of NAS members
 - 2d. mostly academics, one industry representative
 - 2e. no China experts, but familiarity
 3. Social Science/Humanities Panel
 - 3a. responsible for administration of all social science/humanities activities except National Program
 - 3b. led by non-China social scientist
- e) Daily Operations
 1. Staff Director - Mary Brown Bulloch (Ph.D., Stanford)
 2. staff recently reduced to 12
 3. majority of staff is professional, with Chinese Studies background

3. Funding

- a) total operating budget just over \$2 million annually
- b) about 2/3 of this funding comes from the American government
 1. International Communications Agency (ICA) - 37%
 2. National Science Foundation (NSF) - 33%
 3. National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) - 15%
 4. Department of Education (DOE) - 15%

c) 1/3 of funding comes from private sources - particularly the Starr and Ford Foundations

d) distribution of funds

1. 20% for staff and administrative costs
2. 20% for overhead
3. 60% on programmes

4. Current Activities

a) Exchange of Scholars - remains the predominant activity of the CSCPRC, serving scholars in science, engineering, social sciences and the humanities

1. The National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China

- 1a. a federally funded programme of graduate study and scholarly research in China
- 1b. administered by CSCPRC through its Committee on Advanced Study in China
- 1c. participants
 - i. to date more than 50 U.S. graduate students and nearly 90 U.S. scholars have been placed in Chinese universities, research institutes, etc.; an additional 25 graduate students and 25 scholars will be sent in 1982/83
 - ii. Fellowships/grants cover transportation, stipends and allowances for living expenses and for educational and research materials
 - iii. orientation and briefing sessions are held in Washington in early summer

1d. The Graduate Program

- i. designed for American students who are between the bachelor and doctoral degrees, with preference given to those enrolled in graduate programmes
- ii. applicants
 - a. more than 90 for 25 places in 1982/83
 - b. required to demonstrate competency in Chinese
 - c. required to stay in China 10-12 months
- iii. 3 programmes of study
 - a. Chinese Language Study at Beijing Languages Institute
 - b. General Advanced Study at a Chinese institution where the student will attend classes and submit written work in Chinese, while also pursuing some individual study
 - c. Senior Advanced Study at a Chinese institution - for students who have already completed their masters degree and are able to elaborate clearly defined research projects (particularly dissertation research) which can be pursued under the direction of an adviser or tutor

1e. The Research Program

- i. designed for American scholars who have received their Ph.D.
- ii. applicants
 - a. 160 for 25 places
 - b. must submit research proposals which can be realized in China within a 3-12 month stay
 - c. require no Chinese language competency
 - d. need not be in Chinese Studies
 - e. are evaluated by peer reviewers and by the Committee on Advanced Study in China
 - f. must be approved by both the Board of Foreign Scholarships of I.C.A. and the Chinese government

2. Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program

2a. since 1979 the CSCPRC has been facilitating the short-term reciprocal exchanges of distinguished senior scholars between the United States and China

2b. participants

- i. 31 senior American scholars have already been sent to China; 32 senior Chinese scholars have been sent to the U.S.
- ii. spend 1-3 months in host country
- iii. lecture, meet with colleagues, initiate exploratory research in order to facilitate future collaboration
- iv. $\frac{1}{2}$ the Chinese and Americans are nominated by CSCPRC, $\frac{1}{2}$ by the sponsoring Chinese organization

2c. funding

- i. \$300,000 required during last fiscal year alone
- ii. sending side pays cost of scholars international airfare
- iii. receiving side pays in country costs and arranges an appropriate itinerary

b) Joint Conferences

- 1. since 1980 the CSCPRC has organized a number of joint conferences with CAS, CASS and CAST
- 2. these meetings alternate between China and the U.S.
- 3. they typically involve 30 participants, 20 from the host country and 10 from the sending country
- 4. previous topics have included:
 - 4a. "The Social and Economic History of China from the Seing Dynasty to 1900"
 - 4b. "Alternative Strategies for Economic Development"
 - 4c. "Surface Science"

5. for 1982/1983 as many as 8 joint conferences are planned, including several in which the CSCPRC is acting on behalf of NAS

c. Joint Working Groups

1. designed to facilitate the assessment of future scholarly exchanges in specific fields
2. the U.S.-China Economics Liaison Committee for example began discussions in 1980 and expects to continue in 1982/1983

d. Dissemination of Information about scholarly exchanges

1. China Exchange News is a quarterly publication providing a variety of useful information on the activities of the CSCPRC itself and on the exchange activities of other private and government organizations and institutions
2. the Information Services Centre collects materials on recent developments in Chinese science and education
3. Publications have been produced in a variety of fields, usually in collaboration with a scholarly press except for publications dealing with Chinese education (see Clearinghouse below)

B. U.S.-China Education Clearinghouse (USCEC)

1. Background

- a. established in late 1979 under the joint sponsorship of the CSCPRC and the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA)
- b. intended initially to be a one year project, it lasted $2\frac{1}{2}$ years (until April 30, 1982)
- c. it was funded by ICA at a total cost of \$350,000.-\$400 00

2. Purposes

- a. to provide more information about Chinese higher education
- b. to disseminate information about developing scholarly relations between American and Chinese institutions of higher education
- c. to inform relevant government agencies about the perspectives of the academic community on these developing relationships

3. Activities

- a. answered hundreds of individual queries about U.S.-China educational exchanges
- b. developed contacts with relevant American and Chinese government agencies and private organizations
- c. participated in numerous conferences on international education and China exchanges
- d. established 22 "U.S. Higher Education Information Centres" throughout China - each Centre contains a standard set of general reference works on American higher education as well as information on specific institutions
- e. published a series of titles dealing with aspects of American scholarly relations with China
 1. An Introduction to Education in the People's Republic of China and U.S.-China Educational Exchanges (1980, 82)
 2. Survey Summary: Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China Currently in the United States, April 1980 (1980)
 3. Sources of Financial Aid Available to Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China (1980)
 4. China Bound: A Handbook for American Students, Researchers and Teachers by Karen Turner Gottschang (1981)
 5. Survey Summary: Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China in the United States, August 1981 by Thomas Fingar and Linda A. Read (1981)
 6. Higher Education and Research in the People's Republic of China: Institutional Profiles by Thomas Fingar (1981)
 7. American Study Programs in China: An Interim Report Card by Peggy Blumenthal (1981)
 8. Assisting Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China: A Handbook for Community Groups

by Katherine C. Donovan (1981)

9. Bound for the United States: An Introduction to College and University Life by Linda A. Read (1982)

These titles, which provide essential information for those interested in exploring the American scholarly experience with China, were distributed free-of-charge to interested individuals and organizations

4. Comments

USCEC was closed in April 1982 despite a strong recommendation to ICA from an outside evaluator that the Clearinghouse ought to be continued:

The Clearinghouse should continue to be funded as the best mechanism available for gathering and disseminating information on exchanges to the universities, including data on Chinese in the United States and Americans in China.

- Ralph Clough, "A Review of the U.S.-China Exchange Program" (ICA, 1981)

C. National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, Inc. (NCUSCR)

1. Background

- a. established in 1966, the NCUSCR is a public non-profit educational organization committed to improved mutual understanding of Chinese and Americans.
- b. its membership of 500 includes civic, professional and business leaders as well as China scholars.
- c. NCUSCR played a critical role in Sino-American relations prior to normalization.
 1. prior to 1972 it conducted extensive seminars and community research activities and facilitated media appearances in China
 2. 1972-78
 - 2a. Focus on "exchanges" - more than 60 occur (in civic and world affairs, culture, sports and education (including university presidents, teachers, state-local educators)
 - 2b. assistance to Asia Society to take over public education
 3. 1979 -- shift away from performing arts and sports spectacles to emphasis on current programmes.

d. Funding

1. operated on a budget of nearly 3/4 million dollars in 1981
2. ICA as major donor - \$400,000
3. \$125,000 from private foundations

2. Current Programmes

- a. in the 1980s efforts will be made to enhance the quality of exchanges
 1. they will generally be of longer duration
 2. they will visit fewer cities
 3. they will be organized around professional conferences, seminars and "on the job" observation.
 4. there will be increasingly specialized groups
- b. 3 areas will be emphasized
 1. governance - exchanges of delegations of leaders and future leaders in the government and private sectors
 2. arts and culture - emphasis on exchanges in broadcast communication, education and arts administration
 - 2a. Education
 1. to develop working relationships between policy makers, administrators and theorists on both sides
 2. assists DOE in carrying out government sponsored educational exchanges in adult and vocational education in adult and vocational education, university librarian training and educational research (HEW bilateral agreement)

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3. development - focus on local and provincial administration, urban planning, transportation and management and productivity.

c. Special Projects

1. Sino-American Programme in Urban Design and Planning

- 1a. 5 year project with seed money from M.E.A.
- 1b. to provide exchanges through seminars, workshops, internships, professional study tours and research and translation projects

2. Scholar Orientation Program

- 2a. initiated in 1980 for selected Chinese students and scholars who are in U.S. for limited periods
- 2b. selects 15 participants (particularly "official" scholars and students) on the basis of a particular professional orientation and their potential as future leaders or opinion makers
- 2c. to supplement advanced training with exposure to the development of American government and society
- 2d. 12-day tour to Williamsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, New York
 - a. includes home stays in Washington and N.Y.
 - b. includes lectures by scholars and meetings with government leaders and key individuals from private sector
 - c. funded by special grants, particularly from selected foundations

3. Additional Services

- a. specialized briefing kits for individuals and groups going to China.
- b. Notes from the National Committee - newsletter year
- c. trip report library
- d. internship programme for college and graduate students in East Asian Studies - voluntary

D. National Council on U.S.-China Trade (NCUSCT)

1. Background

- a. established in 1973 in response to the Shanghai Communiqué in which the U.S. and China agreed "to facilitate the progressive development of trade between the two countries."
- b. NCUSCT, which claims to be "the voice of American trade with China" is a private, non-profit, Washington-based organization made up of more than 500 firms interested in trade with China.
- c. NCUSCT receives no government funding, but assesses members annual dues on a sliding scale (\$550 - \$7,500) depending on their sales or gross revenues.

2. Organization and Services

- a. the NCUSCT is guided by a Board of Directors; daily operations are the responsibility of the President (currently Christopher Phillips) who oversees a staff which has been as large as 40 but has recently been cut back.
- b. there are 5 departments:

1. Exporter Services

- 1a. provides individual counselling for members
- 1b. manages 14 Export committees
 - i. each elects its own officers
 - ii. each develops its own programme which includes:
 - a. keeping members aware of current market conditions
 - b. providing briefings on China visits
 - c. hosting receptions for visiting Chinese delegations
 - d. receiving visiting delegations at plant sites
 - e. sending technical delegations to China
 - iii. export committees
 - a. Agricultural Machinery
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Banking and Finance
 - d. Construction Machinery and Equipment
 - e. Engineering, Design and Construction Services
 - f. Exhibitions
 - g. Good processing & Packaging Machinery Equipment
 - h. Legal
 - i. Mining and Metallurgy Industry
 - j. Petrochemical and Petroleum Processing
 - k. Petroleum Production
 - l. Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices
 - m. Telecommunication and Electronics
 - n. Transportation

2. Importer Services

- 2a. assists members in increasing imports of Chinese goods
- 2b. organizes visits of Chinese selling delegations to U.S.
- 2c. keeps members informed re U.S. government import policies
- 2d. provides information for Chinese on U.S. market conditions
- 2e. administers Importers Steering Committee
 - i. acts as representative group for U.S. importers engaged in China trade
 - ii. runs 6 import sub-committees
 - a. Chemicals
 - b. Machinery
 - c. Foodstuffs/Native Produce and Animal by-products
 - d. Industry/Handicrafts
 - e. Minerals
 - f. Textiles

3. Programs and Relations

- 3a. formerly the Delegations Department, its main purpose is the hosting (and sponsoring) of trade delegations going to and coming from China; survey delegations have declined in significance since 1980.
- 3b. New focus on government relations, briefings and conferences
 - coordinates information on export controls, bilateral protocols, low-cost financing, etc.
- 3c. organizes briefings in Washington

4. Publication Sales

- 4a. bi-monthly China Business Review - 4000 subscribers
- 4b. monthly China Market Intelligence
- 4c. more than 50 additional publications re doing business with China.
 - i. China Business Manual (1981)
 - ii. reports
 - iii. charts, etc.

5. Library

- 5a. maintains a significant collection on China's industry, trade and economy
- 5b. provides individualized services to members
- 5c. clipping service is extensive
- 5d. collects trade statistics, trip reports, sales
- 5e. collects Chinese export catalogues

3. Implications for Scholarly Exchange

draws off corporate donations to NCUSCR and other organizations

E. The China Council of the Asia Society (CCAS)

1. Background

- a. established in 1975 to take over the public education function of the NCUSCR
- b. it is part of the non-profit Asia Society which is "dedicated to deepening American understanding of Asia"
- c. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and by several private foundations
- d. Organization - 24 member Council plus 13 regional councils

2. Major Programmes

- a. providing materials for public education (books and pamphlets, resource guides, audio-visual materials) on broad themes concerning China
 1. Chinese tradition
 2. The Challenge of Rapid Modernization
 3. Chinese and American interaction
 4. China's Role in Asia and the World
- b. providing information on China for the print and broadcast media
 1. briefings
 2. briefing packets
 3. seminars
 4. consultations
 5. orientation for correspondents
- c. working with 13 regional committees to establish public education programmes
 1. each council is co-sponsored by a local institution (usually a university) and has its own local advisory board
 2. each council decides on its own programmes
 - a. conferences and workshops
 - b. cultural exhibits
 - c. radio and tv programmes
 - d. materials described in 2a.

✓ E. Joint Committee for Chinese Studies (JCCS)

1. Background

- a. the JCCS was established in 1982 as a merger of two earlier China committees
 - 1. The Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of ACLS
 - 2. the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of SSRC
- b. it is intended to promote greater collaboration between humanities and social scientists and to "bring renewed vitality to Chinese Studies"
- c. organization - the JCCS is made up of 12 scholars assisted by a professional staff of 2
- d. Funding comes from 3 sources
 - 1. Ford Foundation
 - 2. Melburn (?) Foundation
 - 3. National Endowment for the Humanities

2. Programmes

- a. research planning - on various themes in traditional (8) and modern (6) Chinese history
- b. conferences - 4 on traditional and 2 on modern themes
- c. grants to individual researchers -
 - pre-1911 9
 - post 1911 4
 - Mellon 7
 - Doctoral research 5
- d. other activities
 - d.1 discussion on problems re research in PRC
 - i. preparedness of researchers going to China
 - ii. modes of exchange
 - iii. research access
 - iv. overall research balance
 - d.2 library resources
 - d.3 translation services

G. United States Government Agencies

1. Background

- a. an important aspect of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was the decision to stress cooperation in the areas of science and technology
- b. on January 31, 1979 then President Jimmy Carter and visiting Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping signed an "Agreement ...on Cooperation in Science and Technology"
- c. this "Umbrella agreement" established a Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation to be co-chaired by
 1. the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)
 2. the Minister responsible for the Chinese State Scientific and Technological Commission (SSTC)
- d. this Joint Commission is served by an Executive Secretariat
 1. for the Americans it is the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs/ Office of Cooperative Science and Technological Progress of the Department of State (OES/SCT)
 2. for the Chinese it is the Foreign Affairs Bureau of SSTC
- e. the OES/SCT has organized and chairs a coordinating Executive Secretary's Committee consisting of representatives of all federal agencies involved in bilateral science and technology agreements with Chinese government agencies

2. Developments since 1979

- a. this "umbrella agreement" today encompasses 17 inter-governmental protocols (incorporating 94 programmes of scientific and technological exchange)
- b. each of these bilaterals is governed by the principles of "equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit" and each includes a unique blend of exchange of scientists, specialists, delegations, and information, cooperative research projects, and joint conferences and seminars
- c. these 17 agreements cover a broad range of topics with obvious implications for future scholarly exchanges between the two countries
 1. Exchange of Students and Scholars (1978)
 2. Agricultural Exchange (1978)
 3. Space Technology (1978)
 4. High Energy Physics (1979)
 5. Management of Science and Technology and Scientific and Technical Information (1979)
 6. Metrology and Standards (1979)

7. Atmospheric Science and Technology (1979)
 8. Marine and Fishery Science and Technology (1979)
 9. Science and Technology of Medicine and Public Health (1979)
 10. Hydroelectric Power and Related Water Resource Management (1979)
 11. Earthquake Studies (1980)
 12. Earth Sciences (1980)
 13. Environmental Protection (1980)
 14. Basic Sciences (1980)
 15. Nuclear Safety (1981)
 16. Hydrology (1981)
 17. Building Construction and Urban Planning (1981)
- d. According to a report prepared by Richard Suttmeier for the Department of State in mid-1981 ("U.S.-P.R.C. Scientific Cooperation: An Assessment of the First Two Years"), 765 Chinese and American scientists and administrators participated in these exchanges during the first two years of operation (415 Chinese came to the United States and 350 Americans traveled to China) Given the appearance of new protocols and the phase-in time required for existing agreements, it is likely that bilateral science and technology exchanges will expand rapidly in the years ahead
- e. funding
- Suttmeier estimates that the implementation of these bilateral agreements cost the United States \$600,000 in the 1979 fiscal year and \$1.7 million in the 1980 fiscal year. He anticipated a slight increase in 1981, and we can therefore assume that bilateral exchanges are presently costing the American government about \$2 million per year

3. Problems in Implementation

- a. lack of China expertise in many government agencies (while the National Science Foundation and the Department of Agriculture have built up their own China expertise, most cannot afford to do so)
- b. poor inter-agency communication
- c. competition v. complementarity

While bilateral agreements should complement existing programmes, there are occasions where new bilateral arrangements are seen as undermining existing arrangements for scholarly exchanges. The NSF, for example, funnels more than 50% of its China monies to the CSCPRC for the official China exchanges, yet its new bilateral agreement on "Basic Sciences" provides for 10-20 joint research projects and 2-4 joint seminars per year. Surely these CSCPRC and NSF programmes will compete for the same funds and for the same scholars

d. use of scholarly expertise

While some S & T agreements rely heavily on expertise provided by American universities (for example the "Agricultural Exchange") others have proceeded without making adequate use of available American expertise outside the individual government agency (e.g. the development of a National Center for Industrial Science and Technology Management Development at Dalian Institute of Technology under the "Management of Science and Technology" Protocol

e. funding

few government agencies have adequate funding to carry out the programmes which they are developing, unless they decrease spending in other areas

f. bureaucratic inertia

there is a continuing pressure in some agencies to eliminate China's "special status" and instead to treat China in the same manner as other countries with which the U.S. has developed aid relationships

III. Recommendations

- A. that consideration be given to the establishment of a national organization concerned with Canada-China scholarly relations
- B. that consideration be given to including the following responsibilities within the mandate of such an umbrella organization:
 - 1. collecting and disseminating information about scholarly relations with China
 - 2. acting as liaison between Canadian academia and Canadian government agencies involved in relations with China
 - 3. coordinating a national programme of scholarly exchanges with China for both undergraduate and graduate students and for research scholars
 - 4. sponsoring orientation programmes for Chinese students and scholars coming to Canada and for Canadian students and scholars traveling to China for extended stays
 - 5. coordinating a campaign of public education on China
 - 6. coordinating the exchange of educational delegations between Canada and China
- C. that the International Development Office of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada be urged to continue to play a facilitating role in any ensuing discussion

American Scholarly Relations with the People's Republic of China

Additional Documentation for Distribution

1. Selected American Organizations with China Programmes
2. China Resource Persons
3. Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China: CSCPRC 1982 Programs
4. U.S.-China Education Clearinghouse
5. National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, Inc. - Notes on 1980's Programs
6. The China Council of the Asia Society
7. The National Council for U.S.-China Trade
8. S&T Agreements, Understandings and Protocols Between the United States and the People's Republic of China
9. U.S.-Chinese Institutional Agreements

May 30, 1982